

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, contained in the cartons and circulars inclosed therein, were false and fraudulent in that the said article had not the curative or therapeutic effect claimed in the said statements and contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effects.

On September 14, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9746. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles of * * * Hall's Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13117. I. S. No. 4478-t. S. No. C-2067.)

On or about August 6, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles of Hall's Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Selma, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. Nash, St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) " * * * A Remedy For Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children"; (circular headed "Read Carefully") " * * * In cases of Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained copaiba, rhubarb, colchicum, guaiac, turpentine, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On March 29, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9747. Adulteration and misbranding of Sako. U. S. * * * v. 22 Bottles of Sako. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13122. I. S. No. 7769-r. S. No. C-2054.)

On July 27, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 22 bottles of Sako, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sako Products Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about June 17, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements on the labels of the bottles containing the article, to wit, "* * * Sweetener * * * Bottle herein contains 2 Fluid Ounces, which approximately equals the sweetening power of 15 Pounds of Sugar. This gives you the corresponding sweetness of sugar at a relative cost of approximately 6-2/3 c per Pound. * * * Guaranteed to comply with the Federal Food and Drug Act * * *" were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser by representing the product as of sucrose origin, when it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On June 20, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9748. Misbranding of Paradise oil and Tarina carbolized salve. U. S. * * * v. California Good Health Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 13176. I. S. Nos. 8191-r, 9228-r.)

On January 4, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the California Good Health Co., a corporation, Louisville, Ky., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about October 15 and November 15, 1919, from the State of Kentucky into the States of Missouri and Illinois, respectively, of quantities of Tarina carbolized salve and Paradise oil, respectively, which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Paradise oil consisted essentially of a combination of sulphuretted linseed oil and turpentine, and that the Tarina carbolized salve was a dark green semi-solid ointment composed essentially of petrolatum with a small amount of phenol and oil of tar.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the cartons and the boxes or bottles, as the case might be, containing the said articles, and in accompanying circulars falsely and fraudulently represented that the Paradise oil was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for kidney, liver, bladder, and rheumatic troubles, dropsy, stone in the bladder, gall stones, inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, incontinence of urine, retention of urine, sediment in urine, scalding urine, difficulty in passing urine, bed wetting of children, rheumatism, dropsical swellings, pains in the back, irritation and pains in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, pains under the shoulder blades, extreme pains in the loins, sallow complexion, blotches, continuous headaches, great thirst, backache, headache, unusual desire to urinate at night, scalding secretion, tired feeling, acid, bitter taste, tongue furred in the morning, sour stomach, heartburn and dyspepsia, loss of memory, short breath, hot and dry or yellow skin, offensive or rank smell to the urine, abundance of pale urine or scanty flow of dark-colored urine, deposit of mucus after urination, bloat and dark circles under the eye, feet, limbs, or body bloat, flabby tongue, appearance of raw piece of beef full of cracks and creases, yellowish eye-balls, variable appetite, distention of the bladder, passage of thick tenacious matter, catarrh